shaves to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of the party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of the party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of their duty, and attachment to the constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be beard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will rebuke disobedien

unanimity of sentiment, and or uncounted carries every water, and or uncounted carries by will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contain a converge which has been sent to me

portrait of Washington was in the centre of the flags which decorated the back of the stage, and the motto: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny." At the front of the gallery facing the stage flags were also suspended, surmounted by the following sentence from Mr. Dickinson: "I long since determined to stand or fall, survive or perish, live or die, with those who would maintain the integrity of the Union." There was also conspicuously displayed the motto: "The Union first—party interests afterwards."

The proceedings of the meeting were opened by the flags which decorated the back of the stage, and the odd not see their way clear to support these great and teading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted; they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is at liberty to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligations, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence saps the foundation of all government, and is, of itself, a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-dispose citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy. flags which decorated the back of the stage, and

The proceedings of the meeting were opened by a band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."
Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN, in behalf of the Committee

of Arrangements, then called the meeting to order,

and stated its objects in the following terms: FELLOW-CITIZENS : We have come together to-night take counsel upon most grave subjects, to advocate the su-premacy of the constitution and the laws, and to pledge ourat all hazards, to support the Union of these States. We have been and are yet passing through a most peri-lous period of our history; to avert some of its dangers is our

Present purpose.

That constitution under which we have lived in the full enjoyment of all those privileges which have marked our pre-gress as a people, and which has conferred upon us "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has been attacked in the halls of national legislation, and a rule of action, said to be drawn from a source above and beyond that instrument, avowed

and sought to be enforced.

Are we prepared to listen patiently and approvingly to such treasonable doctrines? To surrender our civil and political rights to the protection of fanatics, to the keeping of visionary theorists, to the custody and control of dis cast at their feet, to be trodden on and defaced, that constitu-tion won through long years of toil, of peril, of suffering, consecrated by the wisdom of our Revolutionary fathers, and approved and certified to us by the greatest uninspired name that the universe ever looked upon, the name of George

Fellow-citizens-conservatives of all parties-let this night witness that there is yet a redeeming spirit strong enough, and broad enough, and active enough, to preserve intact this glorious depository of human freedom, this magnificent record of unsurpassed patriotism. To that end are we now met

which nomination was unanimously confirmed. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected Vice Presidents and Secretaries :

Vice Presidents.

Moses Taylor, Wm. H. Aspinwall, John H. Brower, Frances Griffin, Joseph Kernochan Francis S. Lathrop, Robert Laton, Charles G. Carleton, Gustavus A. Conover Robert Smith, N. Marvin Beckwith William Tucker, Jacob A. Westervelt Joseph Petit, Reuben Withers, William H. Webb, B. M. Whitlock, Ralph Clark, R. H. McCurdy,

William S. Wetmore, Edward K. Collins, Matthew Morgan, Lora Nash, John T. B. Maxwell, Mortimer Livingstor Joshua J. Henry, Henry Young, Isaac Townsend, Samuel L. Mitchell. Schuyler Livingston, S. B. Althouse, David W. Catlin, Henry Chauncey, Charles M. Leupp, E. M. Greenway, E. Cheeseborough, Edward P. Heyer, Abraham R. Van Nest, Michael McGraph.

George D. H. Gillepsie, Secretaries.

Robert C. Wetmore. Robert B. Milliken Thomas Fenner, Alfred Large, William Barton, Frederick R. Betts, William R. Dean Thomas C. T. Buckley,

Mr. Woop, in his opening address, observed that the agitation which the present meeting sought to allay commenced about sixteen years ago. Then broad abolition doctrines were openly taught, and Mr. G. pledged his personal and professional character it was contended that slavery ought to be abolished immediately and without any regard to consequences. The controversy had obtained such a magnitude that it had perilled the very existence of the Union, and had embarrassed and almost entirely interrupted legislation. Now, the men of the Revolution, the framers of the Constitution, did not approve of slavery; but they were wise men and and weighing well the remote as well as the imp sequences of every step they took in legislation. Seeing that the immediate or forcible abolition of the Constitution would create perplexities and sectional animosities, and bring dis-aster upon the country, they refrained from thus dealing with aster upon the country, they refrained from thus dealing with it, and left the correction of the evil to time and circumstances. Any other course would then have probably brought on, and would now bring on, a servile war, to the dangers of which he (the speaker) could not consent to expose his Southern brethren and fellow-citizens. The agitators of this slavery question have not ceased their divisive proceedings, but seek to re-open these sealed questions. This was to be deplored, and, if continued, would result in disunion. The object of this meeting was to frustrate the plans of these men, and to show that the citizens of New York could forget party distinctions in one common rally for the Supremacy of the Law, the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Union. He trusted that the example of New York city would be followed by many other cities, and that every where men would rise above the billows of party, and live,

and speak, and act for their country.

The speaker's sentiments were frequently applauded by the

Mr. ROBERT C. WETMORE read the following

Letter from Mr. Dickinson.

BINGHAMPTON, OCTOBER 29, 1850. My Dean Sin: A most painful domestic affliction causes me to decline your kind invitation to attend a "Union Meet-ing" of the citizens of New York, at Castle Garden, to-morrow evening; but I approve its patriotic purposes and sympathize warmly with the movement.

I thank you for the complimentary manner in which you

are pleased to allude to my humble efforts in the Senate, and assure you that I long since determined to stand or fall, vive or perish, live or die," with those who would me the integrity of the Union and uphold the genial spirit of our

country's constitution.

Be pleased to present my best regards to the patriotic assemblage, and believe me sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON. To F. S. LATEROP, E-q., chairman committee, &c.

Letter from Mr. Webster.

FRANKEIS, (N. H.) OCTOBER 28, 1850. THE GREAT UNION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

All the New York papers concur in stating that the "Union Meeting" which took place in that city on Wednesday night was one of the largest and most respectable ever held there. The im-

siasm in favor of sustaining the Peace Measures of Congress. Every expression in favor of the Union, and every thrust at mischievous agitators, was enthusiastically cheered. The speaking is represented to have been unusually eloquent and effective. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. The appointment of a Union Safety Committee, composed of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats, was hailed with vehement cheering.

Banners and mottoes were placed at different parts of the building, many of which attracted particular attention and elicited much applause. Over the entrance of the door was the memorable motto of Gen. Jackson, "The Union: it must and shall be preserved." Also, Mr. Webster's celebrated declaration: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." And Mr. Clay's declaration: "We know no North, no South, no East, no West; but one common country." A portrait of Washington Mass in the centre of the Commission of Congress and congress and constance of the sust in the Centre of the Commission of a policial principles contained in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in all tend pledged to support these principles, publicly and it send that the resolutions, acopy of which has been sent to me in all the policized the support these principles, publicly and listed to support these principles, and brind

faction, folly, and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congre

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that means to disturb the public peace, and do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution in an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its seatiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I "range myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold ne Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as i

has been by ten months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influences while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my post to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved, in all events, that, so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial without the smell of smoke upon

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regard,
Your obliged fellow-citizen and obed't serv't,
DANIEL WEBSTER. To Messes. F. S. Laterop, Gerard Hallock, Chas. G

CARLETON, P. S. DURYER, Committee, New York. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD was then introduced to the meeting. He said that he had come at the call of his country to meet those who had here assembled. regardless of party bonds, to concert measures for the safety of this glorious Union. Their action would be heard and felt all through the length and breadth of the land. It would be heard in New England to the top of her highest hills, and would carry aid and comfort to every corner of the glorious South. Their voice would be heard all along the the cry raised here for the Constitution and the Union. Nor would it die away until it had crossed the Rocky Mountains from the Pacific coast. Every mountain top would hear it, and every valley would join in the glorious shout raised here to-night for the Union, the Compromise, and the Constitution. Sixty years ago this Republic was shout raised here to-night for the Union, the Compromise, and the Constitution. Sixty years ago this Republic was founded upon compromise, and by compromise alone has it since been preserved. Our fathers proclaimed the Union to be one and indivisible, and adopted the kingly eagle as the condition of freedom. There is no such thing as freedom for condition of freedom. There is no such thing as freedom for emblem of our destiny. And well has the progress of our country justified the selection. The warriors and statesmen of the North and the South have rivalled each other in their struggles to promote the growth and the greatness of their

ommon country.

The object of the meeting to-night is to endorse and carry out the peace measures of Congress. For ten months the abolitionists of the North and the disunionists of the South blocked the wheels of legislation, until such men as those whose letters had been read to-night threw themselves into the gap to calm the troubled waters. These men would be sustained no matter to what party they belonged or from what section they came. Still there were spirits who would rather "rule in hell than serve in heaven;" who were still determined to renew the strife that they might rise on the scum to the surface. These considerations had given rise to three resolu-tions, the first of which would approve the first class, the accond would condemn the others, and the third would recom mend the execution and support of the compromise measures. The country needs peace, and must have it. The kings of the Old World look with complacency on the growing strife and discord in this country; but they are doomed to disap-

Among the peace measures referred to is the tugitive for the assertion that it was nothing more. The law of '93 has been acted on for ty years, and why has it never before has been acted on for ty years, and why has it never before been denounced? Simply because demagogues want votes and politicians want places. He was here to aid in cutting down the one and crushing the other. They should be cast out, like the lepers of old, as unclean. All our sympathies are not in favor of slavery. We are all "free-soil" men in one respect; but God has given us in the mountains and the climate of the West a better proviso than Wilmot ever drew. Mr. G. said he would give to every fugitive who should come to him, without fee or reward, his best services. If the law should condemn him, he must yield obedience to the law; and then, instead of raising the cry of rebellion, he would raise money to buy his freedom, and give the first fee he should re-ceive for that object. He therefore claimed to be a better abo-litionist than the vile beings who disgrace our land.

The next resolution declared the purpose of the meeting to shake off all party ties, and vote for no man who sympathized with this abolition feeling, or would re-agitate the subject. He had been a Whig all his life, but he would abandon his allegiance if that party was to be poisoned by this abolition sentiment. It was rotten and corrupt, and, if he stood alone. he would tear down its banner and let it float over his head alone. He cared not for leaders of party; his country called and should have his first obedience. We have no ticket to offer to-night, but a platform will be laid down here on which every man can measure the candidate he will support.

The eyes of the country, the eyes of the world, are upon this meeting to-night; and all-coming time will bless this night's work Every thing is propitious—a new era is at hand—we will strike down all disorganizers and all demagogues. Let every one be as bold and as bonest as he was, and all would be right. Would they see the flag of the Union letters, the reading of that from Mr. Webster struck down? Would they see it lose a single star? No! being frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause:

Letter from Mr. Dickinson. the ice-ribbed regions of the North. That flag never should be struck. By it we will live, and by it we will die. If the Whig party would throw overboard abolitionism he would stand by it; if not, he would go over to Old Tammany, put a bticktail in his hat, and fight for the Compromise, the Con-

ution, and the Union. Mr. GERARD closed amid deafening shouts of ap-

plause, and then read the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of or ancestors which framed the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity, and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property, and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birth-right of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our other—he of the mighty mass of mind came forth from

2. Resolved, That the fabric of our General Government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflict ing interests of different sections of the country; of mutual respect for the diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens, and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin and the common perils, toils, and sacrifices through which their common liberties had been won; and that the General Government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect, and affection.

3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous question arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico; and that, in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

patriot in every part of the land.

4. Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this community

4. Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this community and of the whole nation are due, and, on our part, are hereby tendered to those eminent statemen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fillmore, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others, who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilections, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. Resolved, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good, in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves immortal honor, and for the Union, we trust, an imperishable existence.

5. Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State who, against influences the most unfavorable to the

by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents and upon the whole country.

6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed during their passage through Congress those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again sgitating the subject, to throw new firebrands of mischief into Congress and the country.

7. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United

7. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, as carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further sgitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election, for State officers or for members for Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in

measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for re-

stitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the canners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our

Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR next addressed the ssemblage. He said that he was prepared, for the sake of carrying out the great object of the meeting, to make as great a sacrifice of party associations as the gentleman who had preceded him. With reference to the allegations that the Union was not in peril, and that there could be no dissolution of it, he argued strongly against the idea of preserving any State within the Union by force of arms which desires to secede. It would be a bondage intolerable to the State and uncongenial with the character of our Union. Mr. O'Connor then declared himse eady to vote for a National Whig rather than for an Abol tienist Democrat, and entered into a statement of his action at Syracuse with respect to the free-soil section of his party. He concluded by seconding the resolutions, and the que

Mr. Wn. M. Evarrs was the next speaker. He defended the fugitive slave law, and said that a law existed in the State of New York having exactly the same provision with reference to fugitive slaves.

Mr. EDWARD SANFORD followed. He regretted that such a meeting as this should have been necessary. But a few years since, he said, Nullification hreatened the Union, and then a great hero and statesman declared that the Union must and shall be preserved. Then, too, another great statesman uttered the similar sentiment—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. But now the Nullification comes from another quarter. It comes from those who resist a plain proviobey that law. And it is a mournful occasion which calls us together to deliberate how to avert the destruction with which such conduct threatens the Union. It had been well said that the cry against this law is not honest. Every obligation a slave in this land, except by the regular process of manu mission. This obligation to the master must be discharged Will the people of this city then stand by and see a parricid hand raised against this Union? We all have a duty to perform. Let no man who is suspected of countenanci agitation receive your vote. Banish the fires of discord fro your legislative halls, and minor demegogues will hide their diminished heads. Then reclaim the deluded. Bring them out from the congregation of the covenant breakers. Teach them that their highest duty, next to obedience to God, is the performance of contracts. He did not wish to survive the existence of his country, and no man could foresee the terrible results of a dissolution of this Union. He wished not to live to see the untold horrors of such a war as must follow the attempt to enforce a preservation of the Union. When dis-solution comes, it must be peaceful. Suppose any one State should withdraw. How can it be brought back? Only by a reorganization: and if you prove faithless to one contract, who will form another with you? Each State must then stand by itself, and South America tells the tale of our destiny. But he was cheered by the aspect of this meeting to hope for better things, and to look forward to the permanence of this glorious Union.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN next took the platform. and was very cordially greeted. He said:

and was very cordially greeted. He said:

Mr. President and fellow-citizens: At this late hour of the night, wearied as you must be, in common with myself, I shall not trespass long upon your time. I came not here as Whig or Democrat; I have withdrawn in the past few years from strictly political meetings, and do not design to enter again the exciting arena of political discussions. But when I found the Union in danger; when I found the Constitution set at naught; when I found the laws openly resisted, and saw our glorious Union reeling under blows from agitators at the North and factionists at the South, I felt it my duty to come forward and stand by all lovers of our common country in this crisis of our danger. I come because I leve my country more than party. Do not misunderstand me. I believe the honest men of both the great parties are attached to the Union, and intend to be faithful to the Constitution and the Laws of the land. I come not here as the advocate of slavery; I deplore its existence, and so does every patriotic and christian citizen in the Southern States. its existence, and so does every patriotic and christian citizen in the Southern States. It is by no fault of theirs that it has in the Southern States. It is by no fault of theirs that it has been entailed upon them. I remember how it came there; I remember that the Constitution found it there, that it recognised its existence; and but for such recognition, but for the spirit of compromise which made that recognition unanimous on the part of the Convention, the Constitution never could have been framed. By the same spirit of compromise alone can it be preserved. I hurry on from any of the expressions of the technique natural to a speaker and the same spirit of the second of the sec of the feelings natural to a speaker on an occasion like the present to the more important considerations which press upo our notice. Look at what this Constitution, and the Unic our notice. Look at what this Constitution, and the Union thereby effected, have done for our country. See our commerce whitening every sea, and the hand of industry rewarded with plenty. Standing on our own soil, we may see the bright sun rising over the billows of the Atlantic, and quenching its setting beams in the waters of the Pacific. Our land has been the home of the oppressed of all nations. It is advancing with gigantic strides to the pinnacle of greatness, an itlustrious beacen to light the way of truth and justice over all illustrious beacen to light the way of truth and justice over all the earth. Who that witnesses our upward career, aptly typified by the flight of the noble bird we have chosen as our national emblem, would check the eagle in his pride of place, or with parricidal hand drag him basely to the ground? Who does not remember when, at the last session of Congress, disunion was muttered in our national halls, how the throngs in our busy city, where prosperity had smiled upon every face, were filled with anxiety and alarm?

At that crieis, high above the voice of faction and the clamors of party, was heard the glorious voice of HENRY CLAY—
[at this word the enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and the cheering broke out again and again]—that voice, I say, eloquent with the cheering words of patriotism, of caution, and of hope. It seemed as if the occasion had given new vigor to his wasted frame ; and, casting aside alike

tribulation and trial at home, and threw the weight of his tribulation and trial at home, and threw the weight of his mighty character in favor of the Union. I refer to DANIEL WEBSTER. [Here the applause was again renewed and continued.] He had before been known as the "defender of the constitution," but he has now added to this the title of "champion of the Union." From every part of the Union there were found true patriots, who, casting aside party trammels and party dictation, stood up manfully with these, and fought and conquered with them. I need not name those to whom I refer. The honest of all parties will long bear them in their hearts. But there is one, a stranger to you and to me, against whom I candidly confess I at one time entertained some prejudices, and to whom I am therefore the more desirous to render justice. He, too, like Daniel Webster, came forth from trial and tribulation at home, (for the ultraism in the valley of the Mississippi is as dangerous as the abolitionism of the North,) and like him perilled every thing as a public man, even to his place as Senator, in defence of measures essential to the support of the Union; he is, therefore, particularly entitled to the homage and gratitude of his countrymen. I refer to Gen. Foorz, of Mississippi. [His name was greeted with prolonged cheers, and the speaker then suggested that the audience should reserve their applause until the conclusion of his speech, in order to save time.]

But I need not particularize each of this noble band. From the North and the South, from the East and the West, they stood up together, shoulder to shoulder, and fought manfully for the common safety. They fought and conquered, and peace once more spread her white wings over the land. But scarcely had civil dissension—that viperous beast which gnaws out the bowels of the State—been "sootched," when the voice of disunion again broke forth, to condemn the peace measures thus designed to restore concord and harmony. At the South, the bill for the admission of California was attacked and its authors vilified, while at the North the abolitionists, forgetting the gallant sister thus added to our Confederate. ed and its authors vilified, while at the North the abolitionists, forgetting the gallant sister thus added to our Confederacy, exclaimed that every thing had been conceded, and selected the fugitive slave law as the especial object of their attack, branding all who voted for it with the most violent epithets fansticism could suggest. What is the purport of that law 'It is the same in principle as the law of '93, passed by the fathers of the Revolution, and signed by the illustrious Washington. Do they say that this law does away with the trial by jury in the State to which the slave has fled? So did the law of '93. Is a slave liable under this law upon ex parte statement to be taken back to bondage? So he was under the enactment signed by Washington, and in both enactthe enactment signed by Washington, and in both enactments is the habeas corpus preserved. But the law which provides for the return of fugitives from justice is no less stringent. Suppose a citizen of Georgia should come here, and, after committing a crime, flee to his Southern home; he is liable by this law to be torn from his wife and children, en ex parte testimony, and to be dragged here for trial. When are now the tears of these tender-hearted hypocrites over the are now the tears of these tender-hearted hypocrites over the stringency of the law? But there are extradition treaties with foreign nations, by which we bind ourselves to return fugitives from justice who shall flee to us from their shores. A fugitive from abroad is liable to be seized by process based upon ex parte statements, is denied the right of trial by jury, and is taken back to be tried, perhaps by a code of laws more bloody and oppressive than any to which our countrymen would submit. Are there any tears shed over his fate? Any vigilant committees appointed to protect him from the prewould submit. Are there any tears shed over his fate? Any vigilant committees appointed to protect him from the pursuer? No! all the sympathy of these agitators is reserved for the poor slave. This professed sympathy, in nine cases out of ten, is not real; it does not extend to any practical efforts to buy the poor fogitive's freedom; it will give nothing to the Colonization Society to purchase him equal rights in Africa; it is merely a weapon in the hands of agitators for their personal aggrandizement; nor care they if in using it they sunder the cords which should unite all classes of our people in a common destiny.

But these bands may not be lightly sundered. Our independence was achieved by Southern as well as Northern blood.

The graves at Yorktown, as well as Saratoga, nourished the seeds of freedom, and out of the common labor of all sections grew that Union which must and shall be preserved. Supgrew that Union which must and shall be preserved. Suppose the law is as bad as they assert it to be, good faith requires us to execute it. Who ever heard of a compromise in which both parties did not complain that each had obtained too little and conceded too much? When we are playtained too little and conceded too much? When we are playing for the great stake of the Union, shall we stop to split straws? When a law, sanctioned by the Constitution, has been passed by Congress, can they be good citizens who systematically and violently oppose it? No! and I warn my countrymen at the North how they broach this doctrine of disobedience to lawful authority, lest the South one day return the bitter chalice to our own lips. Look at the consequence of displacements of displacements of displacements. quence of disunion. Our commerce broken up; the hand of labor and useful industry every where paralyzed, and ruin and desolation every where supreme. But some will say: "Let them go; the North is the strongest!" Others say, "Coerce them!" Coerce who; our brethren! Oh, dearly would not only our country but the whole world pay for such a suicidal strife. It would be an affliction to humanity every where blighting the hopes of freedom which all hang upon the pre-servation of the institutions purchased for us by the blood of our patriotic forefathers. One of the noblest of these from our own State has said, in reference to the Union, "I would place before it the shield of Ajax, I would surround it with walls of brass, and when these were too weak to guard it, I would summon the patriotism of the land, and circle it with living human hearts!" If the period of our national existdays of our revolution, against a despotic foe, and let us perish, if perish we must, in defence of our firesides, our altars, and our Union, and lie down together in the red grave altars, and our Union, and lie down together in the red grave our swords have opened for us in the ranks of our enemies. Let us resolve by all our strongest ties to the land of our homes, by all our memories of the past, by all our hopes for the future, that our Union shall not be dissolved by the rude hands which are now assailing it. Or if our bip of State must founder, let her go down at the close of some well-fought battle with a foreign foe; but let her not sink ingloriously in a smooth and placid sea. Rather than she should perish so, I would pail our glorious fleg to the meat set every thread. would nail our glorious flag to the mast, set every thread-oare sail, and give her to the God of storms—the lightning

and the gale. [Applauded.] Mr. James T. Brady followed with a brief and ointed speech, which he closed by submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, whose name are hereto annexed, be appointed, with power to fill vacan-cies and add to their numbers, to be called the "Union SAFETY COMMITTEE," charged with the duty, by correspon dence and otherwise, of carrying out the objects of this meet ing, which are hereby declared to be, to revive and foste ing, which are hereby declared to be, to revive and joster among the whole people of the United States the spirit in which the Union was formed and the Constitution was adopted, and towesist "every attempt to alienate any porm of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sucred is which now link together the various parts."

George Wood, Francis Griffin, Charles B. Spice B. M. Whitlock, Hiram Ketchum. Schuyler Livingston, Charles G. Carleton, E. K. Collins, A. M. Cozzens, Wm. H. Lambert, Gideon Ostrander, Joshua J. Henry, John M. Bradhurs Francis S. Lathrop, George Douglass, Marshall O. Rober Charles O'Connor, Henry Grinnell, James E. Thayer, James Brooks, Jacob Aims, Lucien B. Chase, John D. Van Beuren, Isaac Townsend Charles E. Butler John J. Cisco, Nicholas Dean, James W. Gerrard. O. D. F. Grant, S. T. Nicholl, Jacob A. Westervelt, Dennis Perkins, Ralph Clark, Robert C. Wetmore, Samuel L. Mitchil J. Phillips Phonix, George B. Butler, David W. Catlin, Edward Sanford, George D. Gillespie. Stevens, Richard Burlew, James T. Brady, John McKeon. Alfred G. Benson,

This resolution was unanimously passed, and the neeting adjourned.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on first Monday in November, the 4th instant.

Thos. Miller, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology Wm. P. Johnston, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Joshua Riley, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Thera

John Frederick May, M.D., Professor of Surgery. Grafton Tyler, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Pr Robert King Stone, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy and

Physiology. Edward Foreman, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Phar James E. Morgan, M.D., Prosector and Demonstrator. Clinical Lectures three times a week, on cases selected from the Washington Infirmary. Operation performed before the For a full course of lectures......\$90

Por a full course of lectures. \$90
Demonstrator's ticket. 10
Graduation fee. \$25
Good board can be procured at from \$2 to \$3 per week.

JOSHUA RILEY, M.D.
aug 27—2awtDecit Dean of the Faculty. A STREA, a new poem, by Oliver Wendell Holmes

A STREA, a new poem, by Oliver Western De Quincey's Writings, 2 vols., new edition Esop's Fables, a new version, chiefly from original sources by Rev. Thomas James, M. A., with more than fifty illustrations.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

LITERARY WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS.

FROM THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

The Works of John Adams, Second President of the United States, with a Life of the Author, Notes, and Illustra-tions, by his grandson, Cuas. Francis Adams, volume 2. Mesers. Little & Brown have recently published this volume, which is the first in the order of publication, although mbered the second. We have delayed speaking of it hitherto, in order that we might gain the time and room to do it

we learn from the advertisement, the following parts: 1. Diary; 2. Private Letters on Public subjects, 1774 to 1801; 3. Works upon Government; 4. Political Papers, including Controversial Publications of the Revolution; 5. Messages and Public Papers; 6. Private Letters from 1756 to 1826; 7. Life, by John Quincy Adams, continued by the editor 8. Original Unpublished Letters of Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Izard, the Lees, Laurens, Gerry, Danna, and other eminent Patriots of the Revolution.

The volume before us contains the first of these-the Diary, together with some passages of an autobiography, which fills some blanks in the former. The following extract from a review of the book in the last number of the North American Review bears testimony to the excellent manner in which the part of the editor has been performed :

"It would be unjust to close our article without bearing witness to the ability with which the volume is edited. Much labor and time have evidently been bestowed in preparing it for the press. The text, to all appearance, is presented in its original integrity. The editor assures us in the preface that nothing has been omitted because it bore hard either upon that nothing has been omitted because it bore hard either upon the writer of the Diary or those mentioned by him. A sufficient explanation, generally a brief one, is given of every important transaction alluded to. Suitable biographical notices are given of the public characters introduced, and a commendable impartiality observed in remarking upon their conduct. The editor is imbued with the principles of the revolution, without being inflamed by the heats of temporary controversies. There is no adulation lavished upon the eminent individual to whose memory the work is consecrated. He is left to speak for himself in his own record of the crowded scenes of his life. Regarding the present volume as a fair specimen of the work, we are confident that it will prove a contribution to the materials of American history, not second in importance and interest to any of the great publications with which it is most obviously to be compared."

We may remark further that the reader has the satisfaction of knowing that the Diary, as placed in his hands, is really the Diary written by John Adams, and not a series of selec tions therefrom, made by an editor with the view of exhibiting or demonstrating a particular view of his life and character. We are glad to find that the editor entertained such correct opinions of the proper method of giving the Diary to the world, as the extracts which we give below from the preface indicate. Every reader must feel assured that he has all that is of importance of the Diary before him, and can build his own opinions on the data afforded by it. Indeed, the omissions are so few that one is almost tempted to wish that even those few had not been made; for then, without hardly increasing the size of the volume, he would feel an absolute certainty that nothing he might be interested in was suppressed. The passages omitted, according to the indications of the foot-notes, however, seem to have contained merely some mathematical demonstrations, &c. of no great interest to most

These extracts from the preface will also explain the state of completeness in which the Diary was left by John Adams, and how the gaps in it are partially supplied by his own au-

"The broken and partial nature of this Diary is the cir cumstance most to be regretted about it. As the time advances towards the interesting events in the Revolution, the record becomes less and less satisfactory. It is a great disadvantage attending even the most regularly-kept of such works that, just in proportion to the engrossing interest of the action in which the writer finds himself engaged, is the physical inability to command the leisure necessary to describe it. Thus it happens, in the present case, that the sketches sometimes stop just when the reader would have them begin, and at other times no notice whatever is taken of events which are times no notice whatever is taken of events which are other times no nouce whatever is taken of events which are the most prominent in the life of the writer. Yet, after mak-ing all suitable deductions from the value of these papers on this account, it is believed that much is left richly to reward perusal, particularly since some of the most marked instances of deficiency are compensated for by resorting to the reminis-cences of a later period. The passages from an autobiogra-phy are not indeed entitled to claim quite so high ground on the score of authority in matters of fact as the contemporaneous record, but they merit attention as well on account of the superior animation of the style as of the circumstance that they do supply some of the details that are wanting in the heir way to the light, go a great way to establish the substantial truth of the narrative from memory. A good degree of credit may therefore be confidently assigned to it, even though we admit that it belongs to a different class of evidence."

"It is proper, in cases of publication like this, to define the extent to which it has been carried. The editor has suppressed or altered nothing in the Diary which might be considered as bearing either against the author himself or against any other person for that reason alone. Wherever any omission has been made, it has been from other motives that omission has been made, it has been from other motives than those of fear or favor. The main purpose has been to present to the public a fair and unbiased picture of the mind and heart of an individual, so far as this may be supposed to command any interest. To do this, it is as necessary to to command any interest. To do this, it is as necessary to retain the favorable or unfavorable opinions expressed of men, including himself, as those of things or of events. No true, honestly-written Diary can be regarded as in itself a correct general history. It is good always as biography; often as furnishing materials for history, and that just in proportion as it appears on its face never to have been written or prepared for publication. But, if this be true, it is obviously perverting its character for attention to the command of the perverting its character to attempt to make patchwork of it, by selecting to be seen only such passages as show a single side. Rather than this it were wise not to publish at all. The effect is to make an opinion for the reader, instead of allowing him to form one for himself; to control rather than allowing him to form one for himself; to control rather man to develop his judgment. In the present instance, at least, the fact may be relied on that no experiment of the kind has been tried. The reader is more likely to feel disposed to find fault with being supplied beyond his wants than with having

less than he might get.

"This volume embraces all of the Diary written prior to
February, 1778, the period of the writer's first departure for February, 1778, the period of the writer's first departure for Europe; but that portion of the autobiography covering his Congressional life is barely commenced. It likewise includes all the notes taken of debates in the Continental Congress which the editor has been able to find. The meager and unsatisfactory nature of these would forbid their publication, if it were not for the circumstance that they constitute almost the sole remaining memorial of the kind that has come down to us. Imperfect as they are, it is believed that they will sarve to throw some light upon the civil history, or that porserve to throw some light upon the civil history, or that por-tion which is least understood of the great contest."—Preface, pp. vi, vii, viii, ix.

Having already spoken of the manner in which the Diary comes before the world, let us now say a few words about the Diary itself. A journal kept by a man situated like John Adams would

be worthy of attention, necessarily, at all events. Besides the light it throws on important political transactions, the views it gives of private and domestic life eighty years ago are interesting. Perhaps the most striking thing shown by this Diary of John Adams is the great sacrifice which he made of private friendship and personal comfort in espousing the side of the colonies in the struggles resulting in the Declaration of Independence. The events of that time are so entirely the events of a "heroic age" to us now; the praise which is heaped upon the "defenders of liberty" in those "times tha tried men's souls" is so general, that we are apt to think that there could be no hesitation, no doubt, in the minds of persons at that time, which side to take. Every body supposes that he would have had no hesitation had he lived in those times in acting just as the patriots did. But this Diary serves to show that it was an important and serious thing to decide, and the conclusion was not to be arrived at suddenly. Of the contemporaries of John Adams, his companions and associates, whom he speaks of in various connexions in the Diary, considerably more than half appear to have taken the loyalist side, as the notes of the editor indicate in various places. We do not mean that there was any vacillation in John Adams because, as is shown by the abstract from the autobiography which we give below, he was firm in his decision when he had concluded on it : "In the course of this year, 1768, my friend Mr. Jonathan

"In the course of this year, 1768, my friend Mr. Jonathan Sewall, who was then Attorney General, called on me in Brattle street, and told me that he was come to dine with me. This was always an acceptable favor from him, for, although we were at antipodes in politics, we had never abated in mutual esteem or the warmth of our friendship. After dinner Mr. Sewall desired to have some conversation with me alone, and proposed adjourning to the office. Mrs. Adams arose and chose to adjourn to her chamber. We were accordingly left alone. Mr. Sewall then said he waited on me at that

time at the request of the Governor, Mr. Bernard, who had sent for him a few days before, and charged him with a message to me. The office of Advocate General in the Court of Admiralty was then vacant, and the Governor had made inquiry of gentlemen the best qualified to give him information, and particularly of one of great authority, meaning Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice Hutchinson, and, although he was not particularly acquainted with me himself, the result of his inquiries was that in point of talents, integrity, reputation, and consequence at the bar, Mr. Adams was the best entitled to the office, and he had determined accordingly to give it to me. It was true, he had not power to give me more than a temporary appointment till his Majesty's pleasure should be known, but that he would give immediately all the appointment in his power, and would write an immediate recommendation of me to his Majesty, and transmit it to his Ministers, and there was no doubt I should receive the King's commission as soon as an answer could be returned from England; for there had been no instance of a refusal to confirm the appointment of a Governor in such cases.

for there had been no instance of a refusal to confirm the appointment of a Governor in such cases.

"Although this offer was unexpected to me, I was in an instant prepared for an answer. The office was lucrative in itself, and a sure introduction to the most profitable business in the province; and, what was of more consequence still, it was a first step in the ladder of royal favor and promotion. But I had long weighed this subject in my mind. For seven years I had been solicited by some of my friends and relations, as well as others, and offers had been made me by persons who had influence to apply to the Governor or to the Lieutenant Governor to procure me a commission for the peace.

as well as others, and offers had been made me by persons who had influence to apply to the Governor or to the Lieutenant Governor to procure me a commission for the peace. Such an officer was wanted in the country where I had lived, and it would have been of very considerable advantage to me. But I had always rejected these proposals, on account of the unsettled state of the country and my scruples about laying myself under any restraints or obligations of gratitude to the Government for any of their favors. The new statutes had been passed in Parliament laying duties on glass, paint, &c., and a board of commissioners of the revenue was expected, which must excite a great fermentation in the country, of the consequences of which I could see no end.

"My answer to Mr. Sewall was very prompt, 'that I was sensible of the honor done me by the Governor, but must be excused from accepting his offer.' Mr. Sewall inquired, 'Why, what was my objection?" I answered that he knew very well my political principles, the system I had adopted, and the connexions and friendships I had formed in consequence of them. He also knew that the British Government, including the King, his Ministers, and Parliament, apparently supported by a great msjority of the nation, were persevering in a system wholly inconsistent with all my ideas of right, justice, and policy, and therefore I could not place myself in a situation in which my duty and my inclination would be so much at variance. To this Mr. Sewall returned that he was instructed by the Governor to say that he knew my political sentiments very well, but they should be no objection with him. I should be at full liberty to entertain my own opinions, which he did not wish to influence by this office. He had offered it to me merely because he believed I was the best qualified for it, and because he relied on my integrity. I replied, this was going as far in the generosity and liberality of his sentiment as the Governor could go, or as I could desire, if I could accept the office; but t

me under restraints and obligations that I knew it would lay me under restraints and obligations that I could not submit to, and therefore I could not in honor or conscience accept it.

"Mr. Sewall paused, and then, resuming the subject, asked, "Why are you so quick and sudden in your determination." You had better take it into consideration, and give me an answer at some future day." I told him my answer had here restly because the consideration. an answer at some future day. I told him my answer had been ready, because my mind was clear and my determination decided and unalterable. That my advice would be that Mr. Fitch should be appointed, to whose views the office would be perfectly agreeable. Mr. Sewall said he should certainly give me time to think of it. I said that time would produce no change, and he had better make his report immediately. produce no change, and he had better make his report immediately. We parted, and about three weeks afterwards he came to me again and hoped I had thought more favorably upon the subject; that the Governor had sent for him, and told him the public business suffered, and the office must be filled. I told him my judgment and inclination and determination were unalterably fixed, and that I had hoped that Mr. Fitch would have been appointed before that time. Mr. Fitch, however, never was appointed. He acted for the Crown by the appointment of the judge from day to day, but never had any commission from the Crown or appointment of the Governor."—Diary, pp. 210, 211, 212.

The following is an extract from the Diary, dated June

The following is an extract from the Diary, dated June

"I read to-day an address from the Convention of Minis. ters, and from the clergy in the northern part of the county of Hampshire, and from the town of Almsbury, all conceived in very high terms of respect, and confidence, and affection. Posterity will scarcely find it possible to form a just idea of this gentleman's (Gov. Hutchinson's) character; but if this wretched journal should ever be read by my own family, let them know that there was upon the scene of action, with Mr. Hutchinson, one determined enemy to those principles and that political system to which alone he owes his own and his family's late advancement; one who thinks that his character and conduct have been the cause of laying a foundation for perpetual discontent and uneasiness between Britain and the colonies; of perpetual struggles of one party for wealth and power at the expense of the liberties of this country, and of other. Even on the score of accuracy, the papers of other persons treating of the same events, which have since found serve them; and that this contention will never be July terminated but by wars, confusion, and carnage. Cæsar, by destroying the Roman Republic, made himself a perpetual dictator. Hutchinson, by countenancing and supporting a system of corruption and all tyranny, has made himself Governor, and, by the mad idolatry of the people—always the surest instruments of their own servitude—laid prostrate at the feet of both. With great anxiety and hazard, with continued application to husiness with loss of health, reputation tinued application to business, with loss of health, reputation, profit, and as fair prospects and opportunities of advancement as others who have greedily embraced them, I have for ten years together invariably opposed this system and its authors. It has prevailed in some measure, and the people are now worshipping the authors and abettors of it, and despising, insulting, and abusing the opposers of it. Edward and Alfred—

"Closed their long glories with a sigh, to find The unwilling gratitude of base markind." The volume is very handsomely printed on fine paper, and sembellished with a very well executed engraved likeness of

Mr. Adams, taken apparently at an early period of his life, and an engraving representing the birthplace of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. *" And yet Hutchinson, knowing all this, was not above putting the following version of this transaction into his third volume. It is proper, however, to keep in mind that a commission as a justice of peace was of far more value at this time

than it now is :

"" Mr Adams is said to have been at a loss which side to

"'Mr Adams is said to have been at a loss which side to take. Mr. Sewall, who was with the Government, would have persuaded him to be on the same side, and promised him to desire Governor Bernard to make him a justice of peace. The Governor took time to consider of it, and having, as Mr. Adams conceived, not taken proper notice of him, or given him offence on some former occasion, he no longer deliberated, and ever after joined the opposition."—Hutchinson iii. 296."

AW OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA.-WM. CAREY

AW OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA.—WM. CAREY JONES practices in the different Courts of California, and will attend promptly to business forwarded to him. Address, at San Francisco, or letters sent to Senator Benton at Washington, will be forwarded.

OCTICE—The heirs at law (non-resident) of Fanny Lindsay, deceased, being Opie Lindsay, Thomas Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, and William Lindsay, sons of Opie Lindsay, late of this county, or their representatives, are hereby notified that I am prepared to pay over to them, or their proper attorney, their respective dividends of the said decedent's estate.

estate.

Letters addressed to me, at Fairfax Court-house, post paid, will receive prompt attention. THOMAS MOORE,

Administrator of Fanny Lindsay, deceased.

sep 30—1mcp (Alex.Gaz)

A TEACHER WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to employ, as instructor in his family, a gentleman who can come well recommended, to teach a class, of some seven or eight shildren, Latin, Greek, and French, and also Mathematics. A gentlemen, with suitable recommendations, might meet with a pleasant and permanent situation by applying, post paid, to the undersigned, near Somerville, Fayette county, Tennessee. The subscriber has no particular sectional preferences, but would rather employ a Northern man.

nov 2—12tep C. W. HUNT.

DOCKHILL ACADEMY, ELLICOTT'S MILLS MARYLAND.—The design of this Institution is to all ord, for Young Gentlemen, educational advantages of the

highest grade.
In addition to the usual instructions in Classical and English

highest grade.

In addition to the usual instructions in Classical and English Literature, particular attention is devoted to those branches which are most important in the practical business of life.

There are delivered regular Courses of Lectures on Mechanical Philosophy and Agricultural Chemistry, illustrated by valuable Philosophical Apparatus.

In the discharge of his duties the Principal is aided by the most competent Assistants, and every effort is made for the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

The edifice was erected expressly for an extensive Academy, and is provided with commodious halls for Study, Recitation, and Lecture; with well ventilated dormitories, &c.; and with ample grounds for recreation.

The advantages of the village of Ellicott's Mills, as the seat of a literary institution, are unsurpassed. Situated within an hour's ride of the city of Baltimore, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it is accessible, by that means, twice a day, from the east, south, and west; and by the Turnpike and other roads, in almost every other direction. The salubrity of the neighborhood is proverbial; and the Academy, occupying a retired eminence, commands a fine view of the village and the surrounding picturesque scenery.

The Winter Session will commence on Monday, the 4th of November. For terms, address, post paid, Rev. J. P. CARTER, Principal. Reference in Washington city, Javo. C. Kennery, Esq., General Post Office. Girculars may be obtained from S. A.

Rev. J. P. CARTER, Principal.
Reference in Washington city, JNO. C. KENNEDY, Esq.,
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ELLIOT, Esq., 9th street, between H and I streets.
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